

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	
SUBJECT	Chinese Communist Troop Locations and Movements, Tsinghai-Kansu-Szechuan Border Area	DATE DISTR.	23 July 1953
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1. On 19 March 1953 the 2 Cavalry Regiment<sup>1</sup> of the Chinese Communist 1 Army<sup>2</sup> was based in Tsinghai. The 2 Cavalry Regiment consisted of 9 companies, 36 platoons, and 108 squads, making a total of approximately 1,620 men. Every squad had a Soviet-made machine gun; each soldier had a 7.9-mm. rifle, a horse, a fur overcoat and a pair of leather boots.
2. On 9 February four companies of the 1 Army left Hsining (N 36-37, E 101-49) and on 16 February arrived at Luts'ang (approximately N 35-25, E 101-25). The four companies were to be followed by five companies of the 2 Cavalry Regiment which were to participate in an attempt to suppress the guerrilla 103 Route Army operating in the Langmussu (approximately N 34-02, E 102-17) area.<sup>3</sup>
3. On 2 April over 400 Chinese Communist cavalry troops<sup>4</sup> crossed the river at Waihsiang Monastery (N 34-27, E 101-15). On 4 April these cavalry units approached K'angsaijihts'ang (approximately N 33-57, E 100-44); on 5 April they headed toward T'ungte (N 34-40, E 100-55).<sup>5</sup>
4. Units of the Chinese Communist 2 Cavalry Regiment left K'angsaijihts'ang on 5 April and arrived at T'ungte on 9 April. They were still in T'ungte on 11 April.

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1. [ ] Comment. [ ] referred to the 2 Cavalry Regiment of the Tsinghai Military District.

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25X1 [ ] Comment. [ ]

Chinese Communist 1 Cavalry Division is accepted in Liaosi, and it is highly unlikely that a cavalry regiment would be an organic part of a regular Chinese Communist army. It is possible, however, that the 2 Cavalry Regiment of the Tsinghai Military District may be operating in conjunction

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with the 1 Army elements remaining at Hsining.

2. [REDACTED] Comment. In April 1953 the Armed Forces Far East accepted the 1 Army, comprising the 1 Division and two unidentified divisions, in Korea.

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[REDACTED] Comment. As of May, the 1 Army in Korea comprised the 1 and 7 Divisions, and an unidentified division believed to be either the 2 or 3 Division. The 1 Army was accepted in Hsining prior to its movement to Korea.

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3. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] in December 1952 the Chinese Communists were planning to store supplies at Luts'ang in preparation for an attack on the guerrilla base at Langmussu. [REDACTED] described an attack on 13 March 1953 by 600 Chinese Communist cavalry troops on Chinese Nationalist guerrillas at Langmussu.

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4. [REDACTED] Comment. Possibly these were three companies of the Chinese Communist 2 Cavalry Regiment.

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5. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] reported 50 cavalry troops and 100 infantry troops in Tungte in November 1952.

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